

ally that Graze was taken from the jail to be released, not lynched.

at sea can communicate with each other, or with land, by the human voice, without resort to distance.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.

TUESDAY EVENING MARCH 1, 1887.

GENERAL ROBINSON reports revenue collections for the past month at \$80,600.41—total to date, \$3,235,885.54.

GOVERNOR ABBETT is reported quite confident of his election to the United States Senate by the New Jersey Legislature. So was Senator Camden confident of succeeding himself in West Virginia, but he didn't.

SPEAKER CARLISLE thinks "the United States Treasury, needs more fortifications than the country." The onslaught of the pension-schemers and the public-building brigade indicates that Carlisle is, about right. However, the Treasury will remain in safe hands as long as Cleveland is President.

GENERAL BUCKNER has explained away the charges made by Senator Harris' friends as to his not voting but four or five times since the war. The charges should never have been made. A candidate's friends will not believe such accusations, and the public will not often condemn a man unheard. This is no way for one Democrat to fight another, and we hope it will be stopped.

PORTSMOUTH'S joy and rejoicing has been turned into anger and curses. The bill appropriating \$60,000 for a public building at that place has been vetoed. The President pointedly remarks in his veto that "the care and protection which the Government owes to the people do not embrace the grant of public buildings to decorate thriving and prosperous cities and villages." Further on he adds that "the Government is not an almoner of gifts among the people, but an instrumentality by which the people's affairs should be conducted upon business principles, regulated by public needs." The Collector and Postmaster at that place secure good quarters at a rent of \$600 a year, and paying out \$60,000 for a public building would be a squandering of the people's money. No fair-minded person will fail to commend the President for his veto of the bill.

It seems that Hon. W. O. Bradley only has to say to the Republicans of Kentucky "do this," and they obey instructions like meek little lambs. Bradley is credited with being a pretty slick fellow. The other Republicans who are aspirants for gubernatorial honors have been at a loss to account for the almost unanimous instructions for the Colonel from every section of the State. They need not longer rest in the dark. The following explains things:

LANCASTER, Ky., January 2, 1887.—I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and I am reliable information from all parts of the State believe that there is no doubt of my success.

However, an unanimous nomination would give the party great strength in August, and secure perfect harmony.

This can be accomplished by my friends causing County Conventions to be called at once and delegates instructed for me. Will you kindly have such action taken in your county? Yours, &c., W. O. BRADLEY.

Bradley may learn before it's all over, that "an unanimous nomination" gained in this way will not add much strength to his party.

"It Knocks the Spot."

and everything in nature of eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, scrofulous humors, and incipient consumption, which is nothing more nor less than scrofula of the lungs, completely out of the system. It stimulates and invigorates the liver, tones up the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and builds up the weak places of the body. It is a purely vegetable compound, and will do more than is claimed for it. We refer to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity."

Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, Asthma, croup and every affection of throat, chest and lungs. Trial bottles free (Large size \$1.00) at the Drug Stores of J. C. Pecor & Co., and S. P. Campbell & Co., of Aberdeen Ohio.

Bruce Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at the drug stores of J. C. Pecor & Co., and S. P. Campbell & Co., of Aberdeen Ohio.

IN WITCHING TIME.

In witching time when, sparkling higher,
The last log crumbles in the fire.
And through the midnight's creeping cold
The shadows lengthen, fold by fold,
And in the settle no is the sire,
And the dame droops and moids draw nigher
Each to the man of her desire,
(So do the husband and the bold
In witching time!)

Even as this hour, when revels thrice,
And the spent mirth and mood require
Something to stir the sense or hold
The soul in awe, these tales were told—
Told, while the flickering flames expire,
In witching time!

—Anita Dobson.

ITALIANS AS RAILROAD BUILDERS.

Supplanting Irishmen on Great Contracts—Talk With a Contractor.

Heman Clark, who is associated with John O'Brien in building a large part of the new aqueduct, is one of the most extensive railroad contractors in the United States. He employs men by the thousands all over the country and has had a long experience with laborers of all nationalities. His attention was called to the statement recently published that the Italians were rapidly supplanting the Irish in all kinds of contract work in New England. "It is not only true in regard to New England, but of all parts of the country," he said. "On all the big railroad jobs throughout the west you will find Italians in droves. In fact, I think I might safely say that at present fully 30 per cent. of the hands employed on this kind of work are Italians. On some roads they are employed almost exclusively."

"To be sure, they are not nearly as good workmen as the Irish, but they can be hired at cheaper rates—so much cheaper, indeed, as to more than make up what they lack in ability. They are as a rule quiet and industrious. They live cheaply and save almost all they earn. Their one aim is to make what they consider a fortune—\$500 to \$1,000—and go back to Italy, where they can live at ease for the rest of their lives on this amount. They never think of settling here, being much like the Chinese in this respect. They are superior to the Celts, however, as workmen. The Chinese are of little use for outdoor work. On one job we had on the Pacific coast there were 5,000 of them employed. I discharged every one of them. It didn't pay to have them around at any wages; at least I thought so. An Irishman looks down on an Italian. He considers him far beneath him, and where the modern Romans are employed in large numbers you'll see the Irish superintending them as section bosses."

"Do you consider the Irishman the most efficient railroad laborer?"

"The Irish and the Scandinavians are the best. We employ a great many of the latter. They are good hands and like the Irish are ambitious, only their ambition takes another form. They are always on the lookout for a place to settle down and buy a little farm. When they have earned enough to do this they go back to this spot and become in time good citizens. The Italian simply works for money and this he carries around with him or else banks it here in New York. They come to this country in droves—brought over of course by the padrones who bear almost the same relation to them that the Six Companies did to the Chinese. They are increasing every year. Except in the east they have not yet become a factor in politics. They are averse to strikes and hence employers find them useful as a sort of balance wheel in the troubles that are constantly arising between themselves and their help. For this reason their emigration is encouraged."—New York Tribune.

Intelligence of Cats.

"Talk about dogs," said the proprietor of a saloon, the other day, "when you find a dog that has the intelligence of that cat just let me know," pointing to a huge yellow cat that lay contentedly asleep near the stove. "I can talk to that cat just the same as I would to a human being, and she understands me. She will fetch and carry just like a dog, and in sweeping out at night, if I leave anything on the floor she will find it and bring it to me. I can teach her anything. My mother, up stairs, suffers with rheumatism, and she uses that cat instead of a hot bottle to keep her feet warm. Any time night or day, she will hop up on the bed when called and stretch herself on my mother's feet and stay there until told to go down. She will sleep there all night without moving."

Just then something as black as midnight flashed upon the counter, and with a magnificent bound sprang four feet vertically upward to the top of a cooler near.

"Grecious!" exclaimed the proprietor, "what's that?"

"That's Satan," exclaimed the proprietor quietly. "Ain't he a jumper? That cat can spring around among those bottles recklessly, and I never knew him to break one. But here's something curious for you." He opened a door and called in a purring voice, "Kitty, kitty, kitty." There was a muffled outside, and then a cat as white as snow came creeping into the room, and then another of the same color.

"Ain't they beauties!" said the owner, admiringly. "Look here! Did you ever see such eyes?" placing one on the table. Curiously enough, one eye of each cat was a glowing amber in color and the other a beautiful blue.

"They have kittens outside, too, and they have the same eyes as the father and mother. I don't know what kind of cats they are. An old sea captain gave them to me. What do you think an old muid would give for those cats?"

"Go out," he continued to the cats, and the beautiful creatures crept meekly out.

"I allow the black cat and the yellow one only in here, and the white ones only in there, and it's curious how well they know where they belong. I might leave that door open and the cats would stay in their respective rooms. Wonderful, ain't they?"—New York Star.

A Monument to Napoleon III.

A very violent controversy is going on in most of the papers on the proposal of Sig. Negri, syndic of Milan, to erect the monument executed in honor of Napoleon III, in 1873. The Milanese, remembering Napoleon's efforts for the liberation of Lombardy, and his triumphant entry into Milan by the side of Victor Emmanuel in 1859, opened a subscription to erect a monument to him. The well known sculptor Barzaghi was charged with its execution, and at the close of the Milan exhibition in 1881 it was to have been erected. But unexpected opposition arose from a strong faction of the advanced party. They remembered that in 1807 Louis Napoleon's troops opposed at Mentana the attempt of the Italian volunteers to liberate Rome, and protested loudly against the erection of this monument in a public square.

Serious disturbances ensued, and it was decided to let the question stand over. It is now thought that the municipal council will insist upon the erection of the monument.—Rome Cor. London News.

The Effects of Malaria.

It does not matter at all whether the malaria springs from a rocky substratum which keeps the surface water from passing off, as on Staten Island and much of the coast knolls, or from underground streams, as in the lower half of New York city, or low river flats, whether those of the Bronx or the Potomac, or a country farmyard, or a combination of sanitary blunders in an uptown mansion, seaside villa or princely schloss. Malaria is bad air, and wherever it comes means first ague; then rheumatism, then death, and the last not before it is wished for. As a clever doctor and inspector of the board of health told the writer in a charming, but unsanitary, house in one of the healthiest places around New York: "You must either have things put in order or die, or else you will wish you had died."—New York Mail and Express.

The Hot End of the Joke.

Here is a good story told of Roddy's cavalry. One day the troopers were about to go into battle, dismounted, leaving every fourth man to hold the horses. The men were drawn up to count from right to left. Of course, every fourth man felt jolly, and this is the way the count went on:

"One, two, three, bully!"

"One, two, three, bully!"

Gen. Roddy heard each fourth man call out "bully." His face flushed. When all had called off he said:

"Numbers 1, 2 and 'bully' will go into the fight as dismounted cavalry. No. 3 will hold the horses."

There were a good many sick "bullies" that day.—Atlanta Constitution.

Co-operation in a College.

The faculty of Princeton college have agreed upon a plan to admit students to a share in the control of the college. Under the plan, a committee consisting of twelve under-graduates—six seniors, three juniors, two sophomores and one freshman—will be elected by the students for friendly conference with the faculty, who, it is believed, will thus be enabled to administer the discipline of the college with greater ease and justice to all concerned.—Frank Leslie's

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for February 28.

New York.—Money 3 1/2 @ 4 per cent. Exchange steady. Government notes steady.

Currency notes, 1876 gold, four coupons, 1876; four and a half 1874 bid.

The stock market opened feverish and weak and on selling of some of the last by London parties, prices declined 1/4 to 1 per cent. during the first hour.

Can. Pac. 133 1/2 Mich. Central 80 1/2
Canadian Pacific 133 1/2 Missouri Pacific 109 1/2
Central Pacific 120 1/2 N. Y. Central 111 1/2
C. & C. & I 64 1/2 Northern Pacific 28 1/2
Del. & Hudson 102 1/2 Ohio & Miss. 29 1/2
Del. & Lack. & W 135 1/2 Pacific Mail 55 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande 24 1/2 Pacific Coast 55 1/2
Erie 37 1/2 Reading 31 1/2
Illinois Central 120 1/2 Rock Island 29 1/2
Jeney Central 60 1/2 St. Paul 91 1/2
Kansas & Texas 35 1/2 Seaboard 110 1/2
Lake Shore 90 1/2 Union Pacific 68 1/2
Louisville & Nash 61 1/2 Western Union 74 1/2

Cincinnati.—

FLOUR—Fancy, \$3.80 @ 3.85; family, \$3.35 @ 3.40.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 75 @ 76; No. 2, 72 @ 73; No. 3, 68 @ 69; No. 4, 65 @ 66; No. 5, 62 @ 63; No. 6, 58 @ 59; No. 7, 55 @ 56; No. 8, 52 @ 53; No. 9, 48 @ 49; No. 10, 45 @ 46; No. 11, 42 @ 43; No. 12, 38 @ 39; No. 13, 35 @ 36; No. 14, 32 @ 33; No. 15, 28 @ 29; No. 16, 25 @ 26; No. 17, 22 @ 23; No. 18, 18 @ 19; No. 19, 15 @ 16; No. 20, 12 @ 13; No. 21, 9 @ 10; No. 22, 6 @ 7; No. 23, 3 @ 4; No. 24, 0 @ 1; No. 25, 0 @ 1; No. 26, 0 @ 1; No. 27, 0 @ 1; No. 28, 0 @ 1; No. 29, 0 @ 1; No. 30, 0 @ 1; No. 31, 0 @ 1; No. 32, 0 @ 1; No. 33, 0 @ 1; No. 34, 0 @ 1; No. 35, 0 @ 1; No. 36, 0 @ 1; No. 37, 0 @ 1; No. 38, 0 @ 1; No. 39, 0 @ 1; No. 40, 0 @ 1; No. 41, 0 @ 1; No. 42, 0 @ 1; No. 43, 0 @ 1; No. 44, 0 @ 1; No. 45, 0 @ 1; No. 46, 0 @ 1; No. 47, 0 @ 1; No. 48, 0 @ 1; No. 49, 0 @ 1; No. 50, 0 @ 1; No. 51, 0 @ 1; No. 52, 0 @ 1; No. 53, 0 @ 1; No. 54, 0 @ 1; No. 55, 0 @ 1; No. 56, 0 @ 1; No. 57, 0 @ 1; No. 58, 0 @ 1; No. 59, 0 @ 1; No. 60, 0 @ 1; No. 61, 0 @ 1; No. 62, 0 @ 1; No. 63, 0 @ 1; No. 64, 0 @ 1; 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DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.

TUESDAY EVENING MARCH 1, 1887.

PIERCE FLAMES.

Daulton's Livery Stable Destroyed
and Dodson's Building Damaged.

Daulton's livery stable was discovered on fire at 12 o'clock to-day. The blaze started in the loft at the south end of the building, and spread with almost lightning rapidity.

The fire department responded promptly, but before they could get to work the building, from almost one end to the other, was a mass of flames.

The fire was burning as we go to press. The damage cannot be estimated at this writing. The stable will prove a total loss. Over twenty horses perished.

The ice factory, Dodson's warehouse and Dr. Martin's residence are in danger but will be saved.

The Weather.

"Warmer, fair weather."

MARCH came in like a lamb.

SARATOGA chips—fresh—at Calhoun's.

DR. MARSH returned from Winchester this morning.

OLD-TIME sugar-house molasses, cheap, at G. W. Geisel's.

POYNTZ & SONS' distillery will start up some time this week.

THE finest new crop malasses in the city, at G. W. Geisel's.

SAM LEE has removed his Chinese laundry to No. 85 East Second street.

MEASLES and whooping cough are very prevalent in Dover and vicinity.

MRS. EMMA MALTRY and family have removed to this city from Covington.

THE Board of Directors of the Bank of Maysville declared this morning a semi-annual dividend of four per-cent.

THOMAS O'BRIEN has sold to Dorinda A. Willott forty acres, one road and thirteen poles of land near Minerva for \$1,200.

MILTON BURCH, postmaster at Georgetown, Ky., died Sunday of consumption. He was appointed to the office last fall.

TWENTY-FIVE cents a share per week for shares of \$100 in Limestone Building Association. Subscribers to second series this week.

THERE were twenty additions to the M. E. Church, South, at Winchester last night, making between ninety and one hundred to date.

A FORCE of hands is busily engaged in building the switch at Newport connecting the Maysville & Big Sandy Railroad with the pipe works.

PREACHING in the Christian Church and also in the M. E. Church this evening at 7 o'clock. The interest in the protracted services does not abate.

ONE of the finest metallous, in hammered brass, ever exhibited in this city can be seen at Ballenger's jewelry store. It is the work of Miss Alice Bascom.

SALLEE & SALLEE will give prompt attention to collections and general law practice in civil cases in Mason, Nicholas, Fleming, Lewis, Greenup and Rowan counties.

W. R. ZECH, whose illness at Vicksburg, Miss., has been previously noticed, is still improving slowly. He has sold his boat and stock of goods, and expected to leave Vicksburg last evening for this city.

THE attention of our readers is directed to the ad of M. E. Runyon in to-day's issue. The sale is to close, and will not be continued longer than ten days. Bargain-seekers will do well to examine.

THE death of Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges, formerly of Frankfort, occurred last Saturday. She was the widow of Col. A. G. Hodges, who was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons for fifteen years prior to his death.

GEORGE M. WILMOUTH, a respectable citizen of Paris, was taken for a "sand-bagger" at Cincinnati the other day, and charged with doing a fellow up for \$1,300. He was discharged, as no evidence at all was produced against him.

JOHN D. WALKER, of the Overby, Wells & Co. Tobacco Factory, Lexington, was in town this morning. He has just returned from a trip through the South in the interest of the house, and reports a good trade. The factory is running to its full capacity and is doing a successful business. While their trade is principally in the South, they sell lots of goods in the North, especially in Pennsylvania.

KENTUCKY.

Her Mineral Wealth Will Make Her
One of the Richest States in the
Union When Developed.

Encourage Outside Capital—What Maysville Lost by Lack of Enterprise.
Talk With Col. A. S. Berry.

[Special Correspondence of the BULLETIN.]

CINCINNATI, February 28, 1887.

For some time past the Cincinnati dailies have published a number of letters in regard to the wonderful natural resources of the South, and among them several in regard to Kentucky—particularly the eastern and northeastern portion of the State. As there is quite a difference between actual and newspaper "booms"—so to speak—our correspondent crossed the river and had a conversation with Colonel A. S. Berry, who is well posted as to matters pertaining to Kentucky.

Calling at his office, we found him busy attending to matters connected with the Newport and Cincinnati ferry, of which he is the owner. After exchanging the courtesies of the day, we applied our pump, and drew forth as follows:

"Colonel, have you read any of the numerous articles lately printed in the Cincinnati papers, as to the wonderful natural resources of some of the Southern States—Kentucky, for instance?"

"Yes, sir; but as to any except Kentucky I am not able to give an opinion."

"Well, as to Kentucky?"

"There has been no exaggeration as to this State. To any one at all acquainted with the history of Kentucky, this is nothing new; neither is it a surprise. Why, all our back counties—southern and eastern—are full of the finest ores, (iron, and, in some, lead), that are to be found in the United States. Again, Kentucky has some of the finest timber land in the world. The one thing that holds Kentucky back is the inability to get her resources to market."

"How do you account for this state of affairs?"

"There are several reasons. Kentucky does not offer the proper inducements to capitalists to come into her State and build railroads and develop her resources. The right of way for a road costs almost as much as to build a road. In other States, besides giving right of way, the State lends material aid, both as a government and individuals. Until this policy is pursued, Kentucky will remain as she is; but once it is adopted, she will rapidly develop into one of the wealthiest States in the Union."

"Then you think substantial inducements should be offered to foreign capital?"

"I certainly do, as it is in this way that Ohio, Indiana and many other States have had their resources developed. Are you aware of the fact there are only about 2,000 square miles of land in the whole State that is unutilized, and that most of this could be made good farming land by draining? Again, take the coal question. We go away to Pittsburg for all our coal. Why, sir, the best coal in the world is to be found in our mountain counties. A railroad would make mine hauling coal alone; and, with a good road opened up, we would bear no more of a coal famine each year, besides getting our coal at from \$7 to \$8 per one hundred bushels the year round."

"Does not this condition have a tendency to drive our young men—particularly farmers—out of the State?"

"Undoubtedly. A young man looks around him and sees no inducement to improvements; no chance to make more than in probably two generations have done—a bare living—and he 'picks up stakes' and goes out West. With a spirit of development this would cease, and we would expect a constant influx instead of a constant exodus."

"By the way, is not there a constitutional convention to be called to revise the State constitution?"

"This ought to have been done several years ago; just after the war would not have been too soon. Our constitution has outlived the generation for which it was made, and many changes would have to be made before we could legally offer any great inducements to outside capital (or inside, either, for that matter), to come in and help bring our wealth to the surface. The measures are beginning to see and recognize this fact, and will soon make their demand so loud and strong that there will be no way out of it but to call a convention, and, the sooner, the better."

"Colonel, who will be the next Governor of Kentucky?"

"Oh, I forgot, (pausing out his watch and noting the time), I have an engagement up town, and am now a little late." And bidding us a hearty good day, the Colonel left us with an invitation to call again.

The above interview shows that while there is no doubt that Kentucky, if her resources were developed, would be one of the wealthiest States in the Union, she is slow to offer inducements to the young man, either mechanic or farmer. The people, both as a government and individuals, must take an interest in her advancement and improvement, and show a disposition to encourage capitalists in every way possible.

One instance alone will show what Maysville has lost by her lack of enterprise. At the time The Swift Iron and Steel Company concluded to seek a new location for their immense works, Maysville was the most desirable place of any under consideration, but when they visited the city for the purpose of purchasing ground, they found that the owners of all land suitable for the purpose had advanced the price to four times what they would have taken for it before the steel company tried to buy it. The consequence was that Newport was next visited, and her citizens, ever willing to encourage such enterprises, subscribed money, bought the land required and gave it to the company to locate their works here. Now, they have one of the largest iron and steel works in the United States, employing a large force of skilled and unskilled labor, and distributing thousands of dollars each month, of which the merchants of Newport have the benefit.

The new Huntington road will probably bring other offers to locate manufacturing of different kinds, as Maysville will then possess shipping advantages surpassed by no city on the Ohio river from Pittsburg to the mouth. Will the same course then be pursued as in the case above mentioned, or will the citizens take hold and offer inducements sufficient to secure the location of enterprises that will make Maysville what she ought to be—one of the commercial centers of the State.

KENTUCKIAN.

Hunting in Virginia.

"Hello! what's that?"

"That? That," replied Charles F. Ball, as he took a seat in the BUTTERN'S saloon yesterday, "is one of the tushes of a wild boar a crowd of us killed on our annual hunt last November up on Colonel Wm. Revecomb's plantation in Bath County, Va. Nice place, that, to go on a hunt. The Colonel owns over 3,000 acres on Jackson's River, at the foot of the Allegheny mountains. A big part of the tract is timber land, and some of it is rich in minerals. The Colonel is a courteous old fellow, hospitable to a fault, and entertains in true, old Virginia style. He has an interesting family—one daughter and several sons at home—all highly cultured, and after a fellow has hunted over the mountains through the day, he can spend the evening listening, to his heart's content, to music from the violin, banjo, guitar or piano. I tell you I wouldn't miss my annual hunt up there for anything, most. And by the way, the Colonel's latch-string is always out for Kentuckians. His hounds—and he always keeps a fine kennel—are at their disposal, his land is there for them to hunt over, and they will always find a hearty welcome at his home. One of his sons, George, is a promising lawyer and enjoys a big practice in that region."

"What about this tusk, Mr. Ball?"

"Well, sir, as you can see, it was about fifteen inches long before broken. We killed the boar last fall, but the boys never sent me this till the other day. The animal weighed very close on to 500 pounds, and with its long snout and big tusches, it was one of the ugliest and most vicious-looking customers a lot of hunters ever tackled. It had run in the mountains there for several years, but all attempts to hunt it down had failed. After we had had all the fun we wanted hunting deer and other game last fall, my brother, W. B. Ball, of Charleston, Hall Revecomb, myself and others started out one morning to try for this boar. We had eleven hounds with us. The dogs found the animal on a ledge of rocks on the mountain side and closed him down into a deep ravine where they cornered him. The crowd was soon up, and found the animal getting the best of the dogs. The long tusches cut like a razor. One hound was soon dismembered, and several others were wounded. We joined in the fight and opened fire. Buckshot were too small for his tough hide, and my brother and Revecomb finally brought down the game by a shot from their Winchester rifles. Both shots were fired at the same instant, and the balls entered the animal's head within an inch or two of each other."

"You can hang this up here in your office," added Mr. Ball, "so that the sportsmen around here can come in and take a look at it, and form some idea of what kind of game they are liable to run across if they ever start out hunting wild hogs."

E. L. GAULT's executors have conveyed to Joseph Tucker a small lot of ground in Murphysville for \$165.

S. H. POLLITT has sold to A. M. Rash forty-four acres, two roads and seventeen poles of land on Phillip's Creek for \$875.

J. B. TERPINE has sold his farm in Scott County, and will return to Mason and engage in the livery business at Dover.

CHARLES H. HARRISON has bought of S. H. Harrison and others their undivided interest in about one hundred and ninety-three acres of land on Stone Lick for \$1,061.

THE Sunday Morning Call will hereafter be issued from the old Republican office. The move from the old quarters over Taylor's newsdepot was made last evening.

FRANK McCLEAN and Henry Shea returned from Wichita, Kan., last night. They report lively times in that city. About 2,000 houses are being built, but they are most all frame with shingle roof.

THE Maysville & Big Sandy Railroad will necessitate the removal of one thousand feet of water main at one point in Newport, and the city has been notified to get it out of the way so that work on the road will not be retarded.

A SPECIAL from Louisville brings the sad news of the death of Mrs. Lizzie Moore, daughter of the late Samuel Forman, of Washington. Deceased was the wife of Rev. J. H. Moore, who is now preaching somewhere in Virginia. By her death four little children are left motherless.

THE Covington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Work on the new bridge between Covington and Cincinnati will commence as soon as the present rise in the river recedes sufficiently. The height and grades have all been established, and Mr. Huntington will spare no time in rushing the work when the weather will permit. Mr. Huntington expects to have trains running between Covington and Maysville by the first of July next."

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night-sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

There are about 5,000 barrels of whisky stored in the bonded warehouses at Rogers' Pogue's and Poyntz & Sons' distilleries and the revenue which the Government will derive from it will amount to about \$200,000.

THE building associations are run in the interest of the stock-holders. The Limestone pays a dividend of about 6 per cent at close of the first year. Books are now open for subscriptions to second series. Subscribe this week.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR ROBERT L. BALDWIN has had a busy time of it to-day. Over 249 barrels of whisky were taken out of bond at Pogue's distillery, and the taxes have amounted to over \$8,832, the largest collection he has ever made in one day.

THE young folks of the First Presbyterian Church will give an entertainment next Thursday evening. The programme will consist of readings, recitations and other exercises of a literary character, interspersed with some excellent music. The entertainment will be given in the main room of the church. All are invited.

PRISMATIC colors and scattered rays, common to other spectacles, are by the scientific principles of their construction entirely avoided in the Diamond. Being perfectly free from deleterious substances, they never tire the eye, and can be used with comfort and satisfaction equally by lamp, gaslight or daylight. For sale by Ballenger, jeweler.

Stock and Crops.

Henry Power bought a fine two-year-old bay mare at Lexington, Saturday. She was sired by Long Branch Hambletonian; first dam by King Rene, second dam by Voltaire, third dam by Imported Mambrino.

Will Menos, of Maysville, brought two fine stallions from Maysville to this place Friday. He sold the bay, we understand, to a Chill cake gentleman and afterwards exhibited the roan and bay on Market Square to T. M. Linn.—Portsmouth Times.

River News.

The river rose two inches here last night, and is about on a stand to-day. It lacks several inches of being as high as it was the first of February.

W. R. Zech and Robert Caldwell have sold their little steamer, Novelly. The transfer was made yesterday at Vicksburg. The Hanly No. 2 has laid up until the river falls.

Eleven barges loaded with over 1,000,000 bushels of coal were carried away from Pittsburg Sunday by the high water and heavy drift. Steamers were sent in pursuit of the craft and part, if not all, was saved.

Due up to-night: Bonanza, for Portsmouth, 8 o'clock; Big Sandy, Pomeroy, and Sherley, Pittsburg, 12 o'clock. Due down: Telegraph, at 12 o'clock to-night.

It is thought the Inter-State Commerce bill will tend to revive the Pittsburg and St. Louis line of steamers.

Canton No. 2.

All members of Canton No. 2, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at lodge room this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THOMAS KEITH, Captain.

Personal.

Miss Emma Herley left for her home in Cincinnati yesterday, after a visit of a few days to her mother.

Miss Kate Redmond left yesterday for Covington where she will hereafter make her home.

WM S. BERTRAM died about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of his parents on Grant street. He had been a sufferer for the past year or more, from consumption, and had been slowly failing of late. He was in the thirty-first year of his age, and his connection with the business houses of Hechinger & Co. and Louis Zech, in the past, marked him as an enterprising and industrious citizen. He was a member of DeKalb Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., and will be buried with the honors of that order. Funeral services to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Central Presbyterian Church. Rev. Russell Cecil, pastor, will officiate, assisted by Rev. Thomas Hanford, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bertram, and his other relatives, have the sympathy of the community in their sad affliction.

City Items.

Try Langdon's City Butter Crackers. Ask your grocer for Foerster's City Butter Crackers. They are the best.

A full supply of school books always on hand. Give us a call.

J. C. PECOR & Co.

We are offering an elegant line of cassimeres at less than cost to close. Come and get a bargain. Paul Hoefflich & Bro.

You will find a complete assortment of artist's materials just received direct from eastern importers at G. W. Blatterman & Co's.

Our display of white goods and embroideries has never been excelled in Maysville. Prices the lowest at Paul Hoefflich & Bro's.

Any orders for insurance for Joseph F. Broderick, left at Schroeder's saddlery, one door East of opera house, will receive prompt attention. n25dtf

A RELIABLE DRUG STORE—Riffe & Henderson have on hand a full line of fresh drugs, pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. Toilet articles and stationery of every description at low prices. We have on sale the latest novelties in valentines, including the newest and most artistic designs. Prescriptions a specialty. RIFFE & HENDERSON.

Removal.

Dr. G. M. Williams has removed his dental office to building on Third street, adjoining Dr. Shetkelford's office.

New Drug Store.

W. C. Shackelford has opened a new drug store in "Cox Building," corner Third and Market. Pure drugs. Fine old wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. Toilet articles in great variety.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight adulterated powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., New York.

EMBROIDERIES

The Largest, Newest and Most Complete Stock in the City. Call and see them.

PRICES THE LOWEST!

A new line of French Satteens, new Styles and Colors, at

BROWNING & CO.'S,

3 East Second Street, Maysville.

FORECAST OF CONGRESS.

WORK FOR THE FRACTION OF A WEEK OF THE PRESENT SESSION.

The Appropriation Bills Reserved for the Final Struggle—The Probability of an Extra Session—The President Overwhelmed With Work—National News.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—During the days and nights of the fractions of a week remaining to the present session of congress the senate will give instant attention to the conference reports and general appropriation bills, whenever any of them shall make their appearance; and every effort will be put forth to finish the necessary legislation before next Friday noon.

Members of the appropriations committee upon whom the hardest work devolves, are divided in opinion respecting their ability to accomplish all that is expected, but the majority hope that, barring accidents and willful acts of obstruction, it may still be found possible to avoid the necessity for a called session of the fiftieth congress.

To this end the right of the senate and of the committee to an opportunity for deliberation upon the important matters not yet brought before it, will be waived in the senate, as it has been done in previous instances of backwardness, will content itself, under protest, with such amendments to house legislation as it can secure in hasty conferences, taking much for granted and trusting much to luck.

To print and thoroughly examine the naval, legislative, deficiency and fortification appropriation bills in their several ordinary stages through the senate up to the point of final action, would require almost as many weeks as there are days of the present session. The miscellaneous subjects of legislation which will probably fill up the spare moments are put down in the caucus program as follows:

The labor arbitration bill, land grant for agriculture bills, the bill relating to lottery advertisements passing through the mails, bills to quiet land titles, the Des Moines land grant bill, the bill authorizing suits against the United States, bills for the adjudication of private land claims in certain states and territories, the bill for a monument to colored soldiers, the Joseph Francis resolution, the bill to reimburse Virginia and other states their expenses in the war of 1812, and the international copyright bill.

A contest is pending in secret session over the nomination of Public Printer Benedict, and the British extradition treaty remains among the unfinished matters on the executive calendar, but it is not likely to be further pressed for action this session.

In the house the program is to push the appropriation bills to completion by giving them precedence over all other business, and little general legislation is expected during the remaining days of the session. During the four legislative days remaining it will be in order to pass any measure by a two-thirds vote under a suspension of the rules.

Looking to this last chance the members who are charged with the management of important measures, such as the Pacific railroad inquiry resolution, the department of agriculture bill, the pleuro-pneumonia bill and the educational bill, will make every effort to secure recognition by the speaker in order to get a vote on their bills. Some, a very few, of these efforts may succeed, but in most cases all chance for legislation will be cut off by the presentation and discussion of conference reports and other privileged matter.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A communication from the president was submitted, stating that it was incompatible with public interests to furnish the correspondence with reference to the resignation of Minister Jackson and the seizure of the schooner Rebecca by Mexican authorities.

Mr. Brown said that before this correspondence was referred he wished to call attention to the fact that portions of the correspondence had been furnished to attorneys and others, and that it was no longer held in official secrecy and confidence. He believed that the senate and the public were entitled to it. He proposed to have printed in the Record portions of the correspondence which had come into his hands. Justice to Minister Jackson and a fair representation of the American side of matters at issue required this.

Mr. Brown was interrupted by the arrival of the naval appropriation bill from the house. Mr. Hale moved a second reading of the bill.

Mr. Edmunds objected. He said that he had determined to oppose any motion tending toward an irregular or hasty action on an appropriation bill. Two years ago while presiding officer of the senate he had seen the most important bills of the session put through with such haste that neither the senate nor the president of the United States had any opportunity to know their contents. Millions of the public moneys were voted away with no safeguards to check, except the fidelity of the enrolling clerks. He had then resolved never again to be a party to such hasty, irregular and dangerous methods of legislation. It was usual at the close of a session for the senate to be called upon to act in this manner, but he believed it to be in violation of the principles of good government, and was opposed to its repetition.

Mr. Hale agreed with the senator from Vermont. The house had intentionally brought about a state of affairs entirely unjust to the senate, and an extra session could only be averted by the senate consenting to dispose of appropriation bills of the utmost importance in a hasty and irregular manner.

Mr. Allison repeated his former statement that the appropriation bills have never been in such a backward condition at this stage of a session. He said that the conferees appointed by the house on the sundry civil and other appropriation bills had failed to keep their engagement with the senate conferees, and delays had occurred for which the senate was not responsible, which rendered the situation even more complicated than when he last reported to the senate. He fully agreed with what the senator from Vermont had said as to the impropriety of the senate permitting itself to be forced to dispose of appropriation bills without proper consideration.

After further discussion, Mr. Brown resumed his remarks with reference to Mexican outrages upon American vessels, and sent to the desk several letters between the diplomatic representatives of Mexico and the United States on the subject of the resignation of Minister Jackson.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A message from the president was presented, returning the

bill for the erection of a public building at Portsmouth, Ohio, without his approval. Referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds.

Mr. Erbp. of California, asked the House to non-concur in the senate amendments to the joint resolution for an investigation of the Pacific railway by unanimous consent. On objection by Mr. Strat, of Minnesota, the measure was referred to the Pacific railroad committee.

A bill appropriating \$150,000 for the construction of a counterpoise battery for the protection of cannon in coast defense was introduced and referred.

The conference report was presented and agreed to on the bill limiting the cost of erecting a public building at Detroit to \$1,100,000.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

Extra Session Talk.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Talk about the probability of an extra session of congress in consequence of the delayed condition of appropriation bills is the first thing heard in legislative circles this morning. As an illustration of the diversity of opinions entertained by men in position to know most of the outlook, a meeting this morning in a hotel corridor of Senator Beck, of the senate committee on appropriations, is reported.

"We are going to have an extra session as sure as fate," said Senator Beck. "Our committee was in session until a very late hour last night, and did not move a peg. It is outrageous. The appropriations reposed in the house committee for months, and now they are all dumped on the senate for action within four days. We don't intend to be crowded in that way, and the consequence will be an extra session of congress."

"No sense in it, and no likelihood of it; plenty of time for action," replied Mr. Townsend, complacently. "Besides, you always talk about the inevitableness of an extra session at this time in each congress, and I have observed steadily that the extra sessions have not materialized."

Extending Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—It is understood that Mr. Randall has already prepared a joint resolution, to be submitted to the house as soon as it is absolutely certain that the general appropriation bills cannot pass, providing for the extension of the last laws for another year.

Cleveland Hard at Work.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The president has as yet given no intimation as to when he will make the treasury and interstate commerce appointments. He is overwhelmed with work and remains at his desk during the greater portion of the night.

Washington Notes.

Secretary Manning has decided not to venture upon an ocean trip. He has been urged to go to Europe for the benefit of his health, but has abandoned the idea.

Treasurer Jordan, immediately upon being relieved of his official duties, will sail for Europe on business for the new bank with which he is to be connected.

The president has vetoed the bill providing for the erection of a public building at Lafayette, Ind.

End of Indianola.

INDIANOLA, Tex., March 1.—The Southern Pacific company will abandon its terminus at this point and run its track to Lavaca on Matagorda Bay, ten miles above here. This practically ends the existence of Indianola. The severe storms of the past twelve years have ruined the place. Aside from the great losses to property, 400 lives were sacrificed during that period. The public buildings will also be removed to port Lavaca, and citizens are also beginning to move their dwellings to that place.

Dropped Dead.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—John Miller, aged fifty years, unmarried, and residing with his sister, Mrs. Kraut, at 67 Buckeye street, dropped dead at 8 o'clock this morning in the pork house of Thomas & Breunmann, at Ninth and Sycamore streets. The man had been ill for several weeks, and had just returned to work this morning. He was a laborer. The cause of death is supposed to be heart disease.

The Explosion at Carbon.

BRADLEY, Ind., March 1.—The explosion of the Litchfield shaft boiler, near Carbon, Saturday morning, may end more seriously than reported in loss of life. William M. Boling, engineer, and a miner named Cunningham, were both seriously shaken up, the former having his arms broken, and both being scalded and injured internally. They may die. The coroner's investigation has not as yet ascertained the cause.

Lafayette Pioneer Dead.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 1.—Captain Abram Andrew, Jr., one of the oldest residents of this city, died yesterday morning from erysipelas, aged eighty-six years. He came here in 1822, and was one of the original owners and assisted in laying out this town. He had resided here ever since, and for the past seventeen years did a successful banking business under the firm name of P. Andrew, Jr., & Son.

Ex-Alderman Cleary's Trial.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Ex-Alderman Cleary appeared for trial this morning in Oyer and Terminer, accompanied by his counsel, including Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia. Mr. Shaffer announced that the defense would like to call Judge Barrett as a witness and as the court could not hear his own testimony, asked a two weeks delay so that the case could be called before some other judge.

Leg Broken in an Elevator.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—As Charles Meehan, residing at No. 47 George street, was taking a barrel of paste to the upper part of the Cincinnati Paste company's works, Nos. 8 and 10 Home street, at 11 a. m., the elevator broke at the second story and fell to the cellar. Meehan's right leg was broken between the ankle and knee, and he was otherwise bruised. He was taken to the city hospital.

Rough Weather at Sea.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Inman line steamship, City of Richmond, which arrived to-day, was knocked about in lively style by northwesterly gales and turbulent head seas. She shipped plenty of water, but came into port uninjured. She was unable to land her emigrant passengers as the bay was so rough that the transfer barges could not get alongside of her.

An Ohio Man Suicides in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—William A. Wikadal, aged forty-six, a resident of Canton, Ohio, committed suicide last evening at the Metropolitan hotel by cutting his throat with a pocket knife.

Death of Two Centenarians.

LOWELL, Mass., March 1.—Two centenarians died here yesterday, Paul McAloon, aged 101, and Rose Maguire, 103 years.

GOOCH'S MEXICAN SYRUP

OF WILD CHERRY, TAR, GLYCERINE, ETC.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION,

and is the best remedy for the cure of all affections of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, such as Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pain or Oppression of the Chest, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, and all Pulmonary Diseases.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

WE have the gratifying fact to know that it can be cured with GOOCH'S MEXICAN SYRUP. Tuberculous matter is nothing more than nourishment imperfectly organized. Now, if we can procure the organization of this food material so that through the process of electric affinity it may take its place in the system, we can cure the disease. This is just what this Syrup does. It at once stops the progress of the disease by preventing the further supply of tuberculous matter, for while the system is under its influence all nourishment is organized and assimilated. It thus controls Cough, Night Sweats and all other symptoms of Consumption. Consumption is one of the most loathsome and terrible of all diseases, and makes the life of the poor consumptive a hell on earth. Until recently that terrible disease has been considered an affliction beyond the reach of medicine; but a new era in the management of consumptive diseases seems to be dawning upon the scientific medical world, and, since many distinguished physicians have acknowledged that consumption can be cured, few there are who attempt to controvert our opinion. To those singled out as victims to that fatal malady, we offer a remedy sure in its result to bring back health to their poor weakened frames, and joy to the hearts of their friends.

Consumptives, because all other things fail, believe not that MEXICAN SYRUP will. Not a single sufferer need perish if he or she will take GOOCH'S MEXICAN SYRUP in time. A cough is unlike any other symptom of disease. It stands a conspirator, with threatening vice, menacing the health and existence of a vital organ; so commence at once at the first indication of a cough. TRY IT, you who suffer, and be convinced. Do you want to be saved from a consumptive's grave? Then make one more trial. This remedy is in the reach of everybody; it only costs 50 cents a bottle. Is your life not worth 50 cents? I make one more trial. Is not your life indeed worth one more trial? Test the truth of our words, I rely on one single bottle; and never give way to despair till you are certain there is no hope. It has cured thousands, and it will cure you. As we would plead with a friend to save him from taking his own life, so we plead with you to save yourselves from a premature grave. We positively guarantee a perceptible and continuous improvement when the medicine is faithfully and persistently used.

PREPARED BY THE CINCINNATI DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., 54 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

If not on sale at nearest dealer, will send two bottles, post paid, on receipt of \$1.00.

RUNYON'S SLAUGHTER SALE,

owing to the continued unfavorable weather for the past ten days, will be continued for ten days longer. There are many valuable goods remaining which will be sold at still lower prices, in order to close within the time specified, such as Canton Flannels, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Ginghams, Cheviots, Alabama Plaids, All-wool Flannels, Colored Silk Velvets, Gloves, Children's Hosiery, Everlasting Trimmings, Laces, Hamburgs, Black Velvet Ribbons, Buttons—a large assortment at one-quarter former price. Also, new Stove, 15-foot Table, Square Table, Mirror, &c. Remember the place:

M. E. RUNYON, January's Block.

Must All Be Sold. SPECIAL PRICES.

No Winter Goods to be carried over. At some price they must go. Newmarkets at \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00, just half former price; Children's Cloaks, 25 to 33 per cent. less than cost—the whole lot to be closed out at a great sacrifice; Red Flannels at 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard; Grey Flannels at 12½, 15, 18, 20 and 25 cents per yard; Grey Blankets, large size, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00; White Blankets, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00 per pair; Dress Goods at 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cts. per yard; Cashmeres and Tricots marked down less than cost; Good Jeans at 20, 25 and 35 cents per yard; Woolen Hosiery reduced to close; cut prices made on all Winter Goods. Remember the place: 24 Market street,

CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN! J. W. Sparks & Bro

BARGAINS

—IN— DRY GOODS.

In order to cut down my stock, all goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices for the next ten days.

M. B. McKRELL,
Successor to Nesbitt & McKrell, Sutton Street, Maysville, Ky.

J. BALLENGER.

—DIAMONDS— WATCHES, and JEWELRY.

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FANCY GOODS.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS
Of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars sent free. E. H. MED. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. \$7-100-Page Pamphlet, 10 cents.

YOU ARE INVITED

Visit at the Mammoth Furniture Store of HENRY ORT, to inspect his large stock of Furniture, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Suits, miscellaneous

FURNITURE

In the newest styles, which will be offered at prices uniformly low on every article. He offers a large stock especially for the little folks, consisting of

TOY SETS,
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SIDEBOARDS,
VELOCIPEDS,
HOBBY-HORSES,

Tables and Desks.

We are offering great opportunities. Do not fail to call and examine our stock and get our prices.

HENRY ORT,

Second St., - - Maysville.

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—GO TO—

G. S. HANCOCK,

No. 10 Market street, Maysville, Ky., for good and cheap

Groceries and Produce,

and everything usually kept in a first-class retail grocery. Cash or trade for produce. ²⁴Honest weight and square dealing.

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WINES, LIQUORS,

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Fine Concord Wine for medicinal purposes.

No. 19, Market Street.

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Gas and Steam Fitter.

Orders promptly attended to. No. 25 Second street. mar10

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Curley's new system of House Drainage and Ventilation. Bath rooms fitted up with hot and cold water a specialty. Also a large supply of

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Globe, Angle and Check Valves, water and Steam Gauges, Force and Lift Pumps, Rubber Hose, Chandeliers, Brackets and Globes. Personal attention given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. CURLEY, Second street, above Market, opposite Omar Dodson's, Maysville, Ky. ¹⁰freely